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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

Devoted to the  
interests of  
La Mission Populaire  
Évangélique de France

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THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION  
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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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# The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXXIII

MAY, 1925

NUMBER 3

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING  
of the  
AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION  
will be held in the  
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
Corner Twenty-first and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia  
Wednesday and Thursday  
May 6th and 7th  
Chairman of Hospitality  
MRS. JOHN W. PATTON  
2026 Pine Street, Philadelphia  
Convention Theme  
"So Send I You"

The popular meeting on Wednesday evening will be held in

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY  
Nineteenth and Walnut Streets  
at which the speaker will be  
THE REVEREND KARL REILAND, D.D.  
Rector of St. George's Church, New York

One of the anticipated numbers of the program is the "fresh from the field" report of Mrs. James C. Colgate, who is expected to return on the *Berengaria* on May 1st.

The question of the ability of the French Protestant Church to support the *Mission Populaire* is frequently raised. There are still too few people who realize the proportion of France's population of 39,000,000 even nominally connected with any church. A recent authority gives the following figures: Roman Catholics in good standing, 7,000,000; Protestants, 500,000; unchurched, 31,000,000. "We are," writes M. Connier, "A very small minority almost swamped by the great mass of the people, scattered all over the country, which makes both organization and the gathering of statistics very difficult.

In France there are approximately 1200 churches or mission centres belonging to different church unions, sects and

home mission societies, where 900 pastors are at work (nearly 100 churches are without pastors). In Alsace-Lorraine, 190 pastors have charge of 256 churches."

There is no question of the consecration and generosity of the noble little band of Protestant churches, which supports a missionary on the field for every twelve pastors at home and gives  $16\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. of all money raised to missions, in contrast to the  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. given to foreign missions in this country.

With deep regret the Paris Committee has accepted the resignation of Pastor Nick's assistant at Fives-Lille, Pastor Henri Nusslé, who has been called to a pastorate at Valenciennes, a call which he felt he must accept. The committee had hoped M. Nusslé would accept the direction of the *Fraternité* of Nantes when M. Chastand entered on the new work in the environs of Paris. The beginning of the new enterprise near Paris has been necessarily retarded so that no date could be fixed and M. Nusslé felt free to accept the post where evangelistic work is closely united with pastoral activities.

The Committee has appointed Pastor Louis Ollier to the position of General Secretary of the Mission, thus filling the place of M. Westphal, who was obliged to give up on account of ill health. M. Ollier, who has been assistant at the Etoile Church during the past year, took up his new duties the first of February.

"At last," writes M. Guex, "we have been able to rent a small place—a very modest one—in a shop in Javel, at No. 11 de la rue Gutensberg. For eighteen months we have been trying to replace our old hall, but until now all efforts have been fruitless. We believe that it was in response to our prayers that God put it into the heart of a woman, a member of our church in the rue de l'Avre, who, with her two daughters had found spiritual life in the old hall, to offer us this little shop left vacant by the departure of her son. The rent which she asks the Mission is much less than what has been offered her by merchants because she wishes to keep in her home 'her dear

Mission' which is at present holding its meetings for children and mothers in her kitchen. Mlle Sainton, who has charge of this branch of the Mission, has now what she has so ardently desired, a place where she can gather together her little flock."

Readers of the RECORD may remember M. Chollet's article "An Evangelist Afloat" in the January number. In it he mentioned the attendance, while *Le Bon Messager* was at Compiègne, of two young professors who followed the meetings with regularity and interest. The happy result of that contact is seen in the following extract from a letter from one of them recently received by M. Chollet. "Notwithstanding my silence I have been a hundred times on the point of thanking you for continuing to write to me. Do not be offended when I tell you I left C. G. a year and a half ago and have not told you of it. Your work is accomplished in me. I make the Bible my daily nourishment and that phrase of yours which so greatly surprised me, 'I am sure of being saved,' I can repeat in my turn!

"I have kept in my heart for you, despite appearances, a lively gratitude. But my faith is still feeble and my progress slow. At all times I experience the daily help of the Saviour. My time of hesitation has passed and my decision is made once for all."

"We have noted," writes Mlle Prevost-Brouillet, of St. Quentin, "an unexpected result of the visits made by the Catholic vicar among the families. He was endeavoring to 'awaken the religious sentiment among them,' whereupon the families came to have their names inscribed on *our* roll because 'they did not wish to listen any longer to talk about Catholicism.' Five families have thus come to us recently, one with seven children."

For the past few months Mlle Jospin, daughter of the Mission's colleague at St. Nazaire, a graduate of the Florence Nightingale School at Bordeaux, has replaced Mlle Zumbach, nurse-evangelist at the Nantes *Fraternité*, who was needed at home for a time. When Mlle Zumbach could be spared from home duties she replaced Mlle Vernier at Rouen.



## A QUARTER CENTURY'S WORK AT AMIENS

DONALD BRUCE

It was in 1900, following a correspondence between Director Grieg and the pastor of the church at Amiens, who gives this history, that the work of *La Mission Populaire* was begun in our city.

I do not propose to retrace all its history, but to present it in its present activities.

I recall only that its first agent was M. Lockert, who directed it until his death in 1916.

It was installed in a little shop in the *Faubourg du Hem*. Shortly after the war the Mission acquired the important property in the St. Leu district, rue des Archers, in which it is now established.

In 1919, Mlle Lydie Flandrois was appointed evangelist, the direction of the work being given to the pastor of the church.

One can truthfully say that during these twenty-five years, the work has not ceased to develop slowly but progressively in proportion to the enlargement of its plant. It has given certain results of which a spiritual inventory might be made.

### THE PLANT TODAY

Our *Maison Fraternelle* is located along one of the innumerable canals which furrow the low, ancient town and which have caused the old city, Samarobrine, to be called—a little pretentiously—the Picardy Venice.

The swift current of the water caresses rather rudely its foundations and walls. From the windows one can use the fisherman's line or net. But all those who cross its threshold hear the appeal of the Master, "Henceforth I will make you fishers of men."

The building was formerly an important dye works. The heavy pieces of cloth could be washed in the stream and then dyed, light or dark, all the gamut of tints. The work rooms, transformed, have become our meeting halls where the Gospel is preached; the ancient prophecy realized in the Gospel: "If your sins are red like crimson they shall be white as snow; if they are red like purple, they shall be as wool."

St. Leu is a quarter of narrow streets with toppling old houses, often dilapidated, with sudden openings on the long ribbons of canals shining under the rays of the sun. At places the street widens, stretching parallel to the canal which laps the foundations of the houses and little bridges are thrown across from the doors to the sidewalk over the water way where forlorn boats float.

It is here that the heart of *oldest Amiens* beats, here stirs, works, suffers and amuses itself all the needy populace, picturesque in its appearance, spirit and dialect; strangely attached to its damp corner and its *antiquitiés*; very authentically representative of the race and most ancient traditions of Picardy.

Unfortunately many of its traits and memories are becoming effaced by time and more and more rare are those whom one can question on the things of former days; about the legends of *Marie Chrétinne* and of *St. Germain-Coucou*, of the strolling players, now dethroned by the cinema.

Population interesting and sympathetic, approachable, frank and loquacious but not without malice, floating and changing. You can knock at any door and enter. Known or unknown, conversation is promptly begun; intimacy develops quickly and from your visits you carry away a full basket of observations, stories, racy experiences which make you laugh or cry, or sometimes admire.

On this population, among which swarm children of an unheard of vivacity and nervousness, Catholicism does not seem to have taken a strong hold. It is necessary then that the Gospel make conquest of it. It is bowed under the burden of its material life and responds more quickly to the appeals of the cinema, the cabarets and the dance hall than to ours.

The more serious like to read, or in the long summer evenings to visit and chat from door to door. Each one has his little house on the street and the native of St. Leu is very neighborly and talkative. He listens to himself talk,—and occasionally to others. He lets himself be carried away by a vivacious speaker, by a strong and musical voice, be it that of a charlatan, an orator, or an evangelist. He is sensitive to the ease of expression of those whom he picturesquely terms "*ches mouâîtres del causette*" that is to say, masters of speech.

And that can be in turn fortunate or dangerous. He is entirely happy if we have his ear and if we have moreover "the tongue of a true disciple," if we are at the same time a sincere and fervent evangelist and a "sweet singer."

But at other times it is the great stumbling block; he does not comprehend the *spiritual*. He counts those who are, as he says, of "the old, good God" as of the good old times.

We try, however, to influence and make him understand us.

#### THE WORK

Let us say at once that it is very modest in its proportions.

First there is the Wednesday evening meeting, the popular religious classic of the McAll type, with its addresses on varied subjects nearly always borrowed from the Gospel and in every case leading back to the Gospel, with singing and also at the beginning and end, friendly conversation and hand clasps.

The hand clasp, with the heart in the hand, has always been like the "Sacrament" of the McAll Mission.

These bright and animated meetings, at which we would like to see more men, gather an audience which fluctuates from thirty-five to sixty adults present, with perhaps a dozen children. The number is always in exact ratio to the number of visits paid during the week.

In the arithmetic of missionary statistics the number of visits, intelligent, cordial, into which one puts all the influence of the Christian heart and all the conquering force of love, is the *multiplier*, par excellence.

To visit in this manner and by the influence of homes where he is known to penetrate into others where he knows no one, is an essential function of the evangelist.

It often happens that for special meetings we fill our halls to their capacity.

Our most marked success is obtained in our Thursday school—*Patronage*. We have at that just about as many children as the hall will hold and allow any space for moving about; the attendance varies from ninety to over a hundred.

They are divided into groups in three separate rooms. About sixty little ones form the Infant School, twenty boys, forty girls.



After the Bible lesson and songs follow games and work, the making of brushes and nets and lessons in sewing. We have a dozen helpers to direct, instruct and amuse this little world at times a bit difficult to manage.

We have at our disposal at present but one very small court yard and it is our greatest present discomfort. The Mission bought, two years ago, five half-ruined hovels adjoining our property in the rear and opening on another street. They contained then a dozen tenants. There remain still five or six who cling to their lodgings like the snail to its shell and show their horns of defence when one speaks to them of moving.

We prudently demolish these tottering lodgings as soon as they are vacated and the day will come, we wish it were near, when we shall have bordering the canal, a large playground for the children's sports.

This court will give us a second entrance at the back of our property, the gate opening on the large Place de la Crévasse.

Monday afternoon gathers the mothers of families. It is for them some hours of rest, of recreation, where they receive useful instruction in friendly and spiritually helpful surroundings.

Our Boy Scouts enjoy the privilege of having a true leader under whose inspiration they fully realize the educative program of the scout, physical, moral, spiritual.

Always ready to render service, they are in all our gatherings, our mechanics, uniting ingenuity of mind and vigor of muscle, with a promptness of action at times almost disconcerting. They carry out the English motto, "Pluck and Muscle." In the twinkling of an eye, or the turn of a hand, a stage setting is put up or taken down, an electrical installation improvised, a lantern slide lecture and its accessories prepared, a hall emptied of chairs and benches and transformed into a temperance café. They do not wish to be thanked, but they accept the chocolate of gratitude.

And here is also a pack of *Louvetaux* (young wolves), their eyes fixed on their elders, preparing themselves to follow their example and walk in their footsteps.

Saturday evening is reserved for the Men's Club. There are twenty enrolled members. Meetings with games alternate with those where talks are given.

One man will tell about his trade or give some personal adventure; another will review some book of the day. One of the pastors this year gave biographical sketches of some of the great kings of France; another told of his travels in Palestine and Egypt. Bible study has its place on the program.

A section of the Blue Cross\* has been founded. It is very small and vacillating. It has not yet rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sails against the wind; that is to say, against a combination of habits, prejudices, selfishness and easy discouragement, not an aggressive coalition but one of inertia. It seems to have made, however, one conquest, one rescue; what better reason could there be for persevering?

I would like to describe one of our fêtes. I choose the one I believe to be least usual, the *Festival of the Old People*.

It was offered, prepared and served by the young girls of the Christian Union and was the homage of youth to old age.

One Sunday in January, thirty-seven old people were gathered in our halls. The most feeble and those who lived at a distance were brought by auto through the kindness of friends.

Around them, encircling them with loving sympathy was a swarm of little girls who were to sing and present moving pictures. A group of young women were present to receive and serve.

As to the program, a scene was sung from *Maurice Bouchor* and of course a service and address given by the pastor. Then light refreshments were served to the old people and a souvenir given to each of them. A ray of sunshine illumined and warmed each heart. Youth and old age met together. God has made them for each other.

Undoubtedly, I have written too much already. I do not want to resemble Pascal's doctor "who spoke a quarter of an hour after he had said everything, so great was the pleasure of speaking."

I am far from having told all. Too late I remember I

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\*Temperance.

have been asked for anecdotes and illustrations. Perhaps that will be for some other opportunity.

I cannot close without bringing into clear relief one of the characteristics of the work at Amiens by which it draws near the ideal of the type of popular work dreamed of in the heart of Dr. McAll.

The church and the *Maison Fraternelle* form a union perfect and indivisible. The same life current flows in one and the other and from one to the other. The work is truly a work in common.

Neither the Mission nor the church asks itself which owes the most to the other after twenty-five years of collaboration. But the Mission will be glad to see here the expression of the church's gratitude proclaimed by its pastor and together they will bless God who "hitherto has helped us." What God hath joined let not man put asunder.

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#### A MESSAGE FROM MME ROUSTAIN

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE ORPHANS:

I want to tell you of the joy caused last December by a gift sent from a group of American girls, "to give some pleasure to children who have none at Christmas time."

In one of the poor suburbs of our large city, we had often noticed a group of little children who seemed never to have anything to brighten their sad lives and so, with a part of the money sent by our young friends, we bought a Christmas tree, trimmed it with many colored candles and laid out at the foot of the tree toys of all sorts. Then we invited these children to come at 4 o'clock and see what we had prepared for them. At the hour set by us there came swarming in with well-washed faces and well-brushed hair all our unknown little friends, eager to see what they had never seen before \* \* \* a Christmas tree! Oh, how their eyes glistened at the sight! A tree with oranges and candies and lighted candles, such as grows only in Fairyland for these poor ignorant little children. Then we sang some of our beautiful Christmas hymns and read the story of our Saviour's birth. They listened with wonder and interest as they have never done before. Every child received a present and a bag of candy; the girls hugged their dolls in their arms;

the boys blew their trumpets or beat on their drums and all went home full of what they had seen and heard. Dear friends, if you want to know what it is to give an hour of perfect happiness, try and find some children who have never seen a Christmas tree before and you will know what that means.

The orphan home is prospering though having its "ups and downs" of joys and difficulties. Our labor in the Lord's work is sometimes rather difficult, but He sends us encouragements which help us to forget the disappointments.



MME ROUSTAIN AND A FEW OF HER HAPPY FAMILY

We heard lately that the stepmother of one of our dear little girls was brought to the knowledge of the truth since the child was given into our care. Madame C. married a widower with two children and proved to be a real mother to them. Being obliged, however, to work out of doors, she asked me to take Madeleine into our home at Châtillon. The little boy was only a baby and was placed in the country in a peasant's home. A few months ago, Madame C. fell ill and died but before dying she expressed her desire that both children should be brought up as Protestants. Their father is quite ready to

comply with his wife's desire so that we are going to have them baptized and brought up in our religion. Madame C. herself died in the faith of our Lord and Saviour whom she had not known before. She had become acquainted with us through one of the widows who herself has brought up her children in our faith though born and bred a Catholic. May these lines be an encouragement for those who have hesitated in "adopting" Catholic children as war orphans. There are many who will have been taught the truths of the Gospel by this means.

Our hearts are still very heavy at the sight of all the sorrows and suffering around us. A very aged grandmother came in to see me a few days ago. Her daughter died a short time before leaving her alone to bring up three young children; she is too old to work and the children too young, so they are in great distress. Were it not for the *marraine's* help they would be still more desolate. The little boy has a weak leg that ought to have a high boot with steel fittings, but that costs too much money for the poor woman so his leg is gradually getting lamer without hope of ever becoming as strong as the other.

One of our dear orphan boys died a short time ago leaving his widowed mother quite alone. She is heart-broken, but can write, "I know I shall meet my darling up above and that is my only comfort."

Several of our poor widows, worn out with work and sorrow, have died this year leaving young children to struggle alone with the hardships of life. Many others are lying on hospital beds where they know death must come soon to them. In their trouble they write me these words: "Oh, Madame, when I am gone, do promise me you will not forsake my children."

I send this cry on to you, dear American friends, for if I can visit the dear children and surround them with affection, what could I do toward their sustenance were it not for your loving hearts and generous gifts? Most of our little ones at the *Villa Bonne Humeur* are thus thrown entirely into our care and for them I must beg your continued help. They are well nourished and warmly clothed, but that means much



expense nowadays, does it not? We count upon you to provide more generously each year toward our orphan home, and we shall be most delighted if you will come to pay us a visit there when you come to Paris. The story of each child could be given you and I am sure you would be rewarded for your trouble in seeing how much good you are doing to these little ones.



SOME OF THE "VILLA BON HUMEUR" GIRLS

The interest of the picture is its illustration of what Châtillon does in individual cases. The little girl at the left end comes from Rouen. Her sister died of tuberculosis and she was sent to Châtillon to be "built up" and thus saved from a similar fate. Her widowed mother has a constant struggle to make both ends meet. Next to her is the child of a mother who is dying from creeping paralysis. She was recommended to the orphan home by her nice little Protestant friend who stands at her left. The girl at the right end is the daughter of a rag-picker. Mme Roustain almost literally dug her out of the vermin and dirt in which she and her mother, like all rag-pickers, lived. Châtillon, that is to say Mme Roustain's tenderness and care, not only gave this little waif a clean body but a changed heart. She saved her own mother, who is now a self-respecting woman earning a decent living, and she herself is now assisting Mlle Gardiol in the Mission Hall at *La Villette*.

### THE MINISTRY OF THE NURSE-EVANGELISTS

For several years, in three *Fraternités*, those of Fives-Lille, Nantes and Rouen, the *Mission Populaire Évangélique* has recognized the necessity of securing the help of young women, who should not be merely evangelists or Bible readers in the old acceptance of the term, but should be able as well to give some trained care to the sick, especially the women and children, or to dress the wounds of workmen who have met with accidents in their work.

This experiment is filling two needs.

Above all, it is necessary, in order to be true to the method of the Master himself, to combat evil under its physical as well as its moral form; to care for and, if possible, heal bodies as well as souls. The good Samaritan did not content himself by speaking a few comforting words to the wounded man he met on his journey. If he had listened the man probably would not have given them much attention, but he occupied himself first with dressing his wounds. Moreover, there is no surer means of making a heart accessible to the divine message.

In addition to that, there is nothing sadder than to be a powerless witness to the struggle which women—mothers of families—must undergo, a prey to the temptations of those who come to them under the cloak of charity when they or their children are ill, saying, "We will give you aid and all necessary care, we will save your children if you will promise us not to frequent the *Fraternité* nor to go to any Protestant gathering." A fearful dilemma, a tragic struggle which ends sometimes, we can say, by glorious victories of faith.

Our nurse-evangelists have the sacred task of doing battle at the same time with physical suffering and the moral ills which bring disease into all the working-men's homes.

The following lines, a simple statement which was not intended for publicity, cannot fail to show the usefulness and beauty of such a ministry. And we shall congratulate ourselves if it encourages our students in the School for Christian Service to consider as most essential the period of hospital training which they are required to have.

To be an evangelist is a splendid thing; to be a nurse-evangelist is better, much better.

H. G.



TWO NURSE-EVANGELISTS

Notwithstanding the many imperfections of my ministry as nursing-evangelist I have had such great encouragement in my work that my heart is full of joy and gratitude.

I have been able, this year, to emphasize the spiritual side of the work owing to the simplification of my task as nurse, due to the reorganization of the dispensary and the methodical sanitary oversight of the young people and children, put into effect last year.

The health of the young men and girls has appreciably improved, tuberculosis has diminished and except in some rare cases of adenitis and persistent skin troubles, the children have been cared for at the dispensary for slight wounds and accidents. We have had to register, it is true, a larger number of dressings than last year's total because several of our friends, injured at

their work, have been entrusted to my care by the physicians treating them.

In the home I have had to care for the children but little. There have been no epidemics and, aside from a serious case of diphtheria, I have had only to supervise the small illnesses of winter. The splendid results of the Vacation Colony at *La Bernerie*, and the sanitary oversight exercised by medical consultations as well as the daily visits of the nurse to the *école de garde* have made themselves markedly apparent.

The number of cases in the home was considerably increased because the *Fraternité* nurse is known to several doctors who have recourse to her in grave or desperate cases, as well as to all the families of the neighborhood. It is there that occur precious opportunities to sow in hearts the seeds of love of God which may bear fruit sooner or later. To care for the sick is one of the most efficacious means of touching the heart. After a year of care given to two invalids in a family living in the neighborhood of the *Fraternité*, I had the joy this winter of seeing the young girl whom I had treated for abscesses of the throat come amongst us and now she is one of the most faithful members of the Christian Union.

Care given to the new members of the *Croix-Bleue*\* at the moment when they seemed to be weakening and falling gave them strength to resist the temptation and to persist in the pledge they had taken during our *Croix-Bleue* campaign.

Two families who had left the *Fraternité* were touched and held by the care which I continued to give regularly. All these are encouraging results.

I have been able, also, to surround with care and affection several invalids who were long ago members of the *Fraternité*. I have been happy over this for new ties have been formed between us and them. But my greatest satisfaction has been to assist at the birth of two babies and to give the proper care to the mothers and the new-born infants. At one of these births, I had by force of circumstances the whole responsibility for both mother and child and this unforgettable hour has drawn closer the ties which already bound the parents and me. At the other birth I had the joy of inflating the lungs of the little new-born and to revive it, for it had been born half-asphyxiated.

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\*Temperance Society.

To breathe in life is a true picture of the tasks of a nurse-evangelist. When the mother and child were cared for, moved with joy before this new cradle, I took up a Gospel and opened it. The parents, whom I had long known intimately and who had given themselves to Christ last year, listened to the passages appropriate to the happy event. Then together our souls thanked God in prayer. I experienced there one of the brightest hours of my ministry.

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### THE EVANGELISTIC WORK

My pupils of the Thursday school are numerous and learn enthusiastically the little religious poems and hymns. There are thirty from the age of two to five years. This year they have had a special room for themselves and it is charming to see them play before my little lesson in sacred history. I conclude the class with a brief prayer and I am glad when I have kept them quiet and good during those few moments.

I have also been encouraged at Sunday-school where I have been teaching a group of the larger girls from the book of Acts of which they knew nothing and of which they discover the beauty more and more as they advance in the study of Paul's journeys.

The prayer meetings for women on the second Thursday of each month, which I preface by a Bible reading and singing of hymns, have been particularly intimate and blessed. In the beginning very few of our friends dared to pray aloud; now there are ten or a dozen who pray at each meeting and one among them draws all her spiritual strength from this blessed pause during which our souls hold close communion with each other by the common prayer and worship of the Saviour.

We live for an hour on the Mount of Transfiguration that we may be able later to fulfill with courage all our duties in the valley, often very dark for some of the friends amongst us.

My visits as evangelist have been blessed this year. I know our families more intimately and they confide in me more readily than last year.

I have watched over affectionately some of the members of the Blue-Cross and have prayed with them.

One sometimes seems so inadequate before the task to



be accomplished that often, before knocking at a door, an earnest prayer wings its way to God from the depths of the heart and, we know that it is always answered.

It was truly an answer to prayer that I had recently on hearing one of our friends express her desire to come to the communion at Easter, adding, "I have at last found the truth and am in the light."

I have had much encouragement from the Girls' Christian Union. At the beginning I had very few young girls and my efforts during the winter have been concentrated on the Union. We have doubled the membership since October and a spirit of comradeship has been established which did not exist before. Our young girls are happier and more ready for service and they are eager to study the Gospel. Bible lessons and studies in sociology are given alternately on Sunday at the Union and this summer we are going to devote two studies a month to teaching hygiene and the care of the sick. One of our Unionists helps me sometimes in the dispensary. She is a fine scholar and full of a zest for work.

Some of the young girls begin to understand what is the "one thing needful" and desire to serve God.

One of our best Unionists became seriously ill and was a touching example of serene and sunny faith. She had no fear of death and encouraged her parents in their anxiety. Realizing the gravity of the imperative operation which she had to undergo she silently prayed while they were anesthetizing her and three weeks after she told me what undreamed of strength and joy had been granted her from her prayer and complete trust in the hands of her Heavenly Father. "God has done great things for us for which we are glad."

The young people see in me an older sister; three of them speak often to me of their spiritual life. One has suffered much from the misunderstanding and hostility of her relatives who oppose her activity at the *Fraternité* of Nantes and at the *Semeuse* of St. Nazaire. In many talks and much prayer the sorely tried faith of our Unionist has strengthened and now she has surely "built her house upon a rock."

Two other members of the Union in their deep desire to know the Gospel thoroughly have asked for regular weekly

talks; we are together studying the character of Jesus and spiritual progress is the result.

After having prayed together one Saturday one of them said to me, "Several months ago you prayed one evening. For a long time I had been seeking God, that night I found Him! I felt my soul touch Him and that contact has changed me completely!"

Then I thought of the Master's words, "So is the kingdom of God as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep, and rise night and day and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how." May God bless all the seeds cast into the hearts at the Nantes *Fraternité*; may they spring up and grow for the coming of the day when He shall be all and in all.

ELISE GRASSMUCK

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#### A NEWSPAPER'S APPRECIATION OF THE VACATION COLONY

The following article was published in a Nantes newspaper upon the return of the Mission children from their fresh-air sojourn at *La Bernerie* and registers an outsider's appreciation of the physical and moral benefits the children had received.

"The time has come to return to Nantes and surely again, this year, the boys and girls who have had the privilege of spending several weeks at the seashore, at *La Bernerie*, can have but one regret, which is that their stay had not been for some months instead of six weeks. Certainly nothing had been forgotten by M. and Mme Garnier to give the ninety-nine youngsters a happy and useful time.

"It was happy, thanks to the sea baths, the unexpected plunges from unstable rafts, the excursions in the surrounding country, the walks among the rocks of the coast which the children scaled with the greatest pleasure, and the building of sand forts on the beach.

"When bad weather prevented their playing in the large Bellevue garden, indoor amusements were organized; moving pictures with funny or educational films; classes in manual training, design, sewing, singing, etc. Twice the children themselves organized morning entertainments. Recitations, poems, two-part singing, motion songs that they had learned under the direction of more accomplished comrades charmed

the grown people as well as the children, as much by their grace and harmony of movements, as for the artistic staging and choice of costumes. Someone said in studying one of these programs, 'One must recognize the happy results of this "out-of-school" training of the *Fraternité* in forming the taste and artistic feeling of the children.'

"During meals M. Garnier gave short moral talks, reading from the newspapers and seeking to cultivate in their young



THE BEACH AT "LA BERNERIE"

hearts the love of peace, of parents, of work, of gratitude towards those who had given their lives to scientific work and towards all the benefactors of humanity; aversion for alcoholic drinks, lying, or intolerance under any form. To develop them physically an hour of gymnastics each morning was obligatory. At the end of their stay athletic contests and tennis tournaments were organized and gave fine results.

"Substantial food, open air, regular rest, physical training, unrestrained gayety; all of these will contribute to fortify these children against the hardships of winter and have enabled some of them to gain as much as eight pounds in weight.

"In closing we would express our sincerest thanks to all who, near and far, have contributed to the installation and organization of this colony; to M. Chastand, who has interested the generous Americans who have purchased Bellevue; to *La Mission Populaire de France*, which bears the expense of running it; to its director and Mme Garnier, who work wonders in economical administration, as well as many other helpers.

"We wish that many other works of this kind might be organized for the physical and moral good of the children; works where no matter what the political or religious opinions of the directors they scrupulously respect the consciences of the children without denying in any way the democratic ideal."

A long list of names of the winners in the various contests and championships was appended. The sports included long and high jumping, running races, speed and endurance, tennis championships, sand constructions and modeling and manual work of various kinds. 

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#### SOME METHODS OF WORK AT ROUBAIX

By

R. FERRET

We are accustomed now to seeing new faces appear frequently amongst familiar ones at our Sunday meetings; we are no longer self-centered and quite a number of families without having entirely joined our groups have come within our circle of activities.

We have, moreover, undertaken a special effort of evangelization. We first called together about thirty people who seemed to us capable of collaborating in this effort and asked them to make it their business to invite and to go seek those whom we might win.

Then we chose three families who were to become, one might say, centers of crystallization—annexes to the *Solidarité*, urging them to invite their neighbors and we began in their homes, neighborhood meetings, the first Thursday in one, the second at another, the third in still another home; then the fourth Thursday a meeting at the *Solidarité* designed to gather together all those who had attended the other meetings during the month. This was the theory; as to the practice, we must admit that thus far we have not been able to find as

full co-operation as we wished and we have not yet succeeded in gathering everybody for the meeting at the *Solidarité*; however, many of the invited neighbors came quite regularly to the house meetings and some of them to the *Solidarité*.

Furthermore, invited to an informal meeting one Sunday evening a goodly number accepted and since then have come often to our Sunday meetings.

This experiment is a modest one thus far. It must be pushed with much perseverance and will probably be long and difficult to accomplish, but we are happy for the encouragements already received and we have reason to hope for the future.

I want to mention our *Fraternité Féminine*; it is necessary to note two new groups in our large family. This *Fraternité* is for the feminine element what the club is for men; however, to their theoretical study, our housekeepers have added a practical side and several experiments in community buying have met with success.

The second group, our newest comer, is a group of *Children of Peace* which we have modelled on the same plan as that of Nantes; we insist especially on the struggle against a feeling of bitterness.

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## THE INAUGURATION OF THE RESTAURANT

By

AN EYE WITNESS

For the *Solidarité* of Roubaix the first of February was a day of celebration and joy, a family fête, since it meant the opening of the restaurant of the *Solidarité*, destined in the minds of those who established it to become an hospitable fire-side, bright and peaceful for all those who wished to sit beside it.

We had the joy of welcoming among us on this occasion as representatives of *La Mission Populaire Evangélique de France*, M. Beigbeder, President of the Committee, one of its Vice-Presidents, Pasteur Russier, and the Director of the Mission, M. Guex, and their presence, as well as their forceful and cordial messages, was one of the pleasant features of the day.

The celebration began on Saturday evening with an informal gathering of the workers of the *Solidarité* at the home



of M. and Mme Ferret. There as in a family reunion the sense of fellowship was established quickly between the *Solidaristes* of Roubaix and what is often for them a good mother rather far away, *La Mission Populaire*. Polite greetings were exchanged, then over the tea cups conversations began and hearts fraternized.



A GROUP AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE RESTAURANT

On Sunday morning the service conducted by Pasteur Russier was held in the rue des Arts, thus marking the close union which exists at Roubaix between the church and the *Solidarité*.

The building was not completely finished, but nevertheless it wore a festive air with its large well-lighted hall, decorated with greens, on the tables banks of acacia on which shone the spring sunshine, so that M. Russier said one could easily believe himself in Southern France. At the close of the repast there were speeches. M. Ferret expressed regret for those who were unable to accept the invitation of the *Solidarité*, others spoke of the modest beginning of the fine building and the fraternal thought which had inspired it; still others recalled

the memory of the father of the *Mission Populaire*, Dr. MacAll, whose hand clasp had given the impulse for so many helpful works; another spoke of the generosity of the American friends from whom came the necessary "Manna" and to whom he expressed our deep gratitude; another brought a message from the Roubaix church as well as neighboring churches and *Solidarités*. It was with an impression of joy that we separated to meet again at the *Solidarité* at five o'clock for a social evening.

In the interim, the Scouts, with the director of the Mission present, took possession of their new home on the ground floor of the new building. The building was open to the public and visitors flowed through it up to the hour of the public meeting.

The large hall of the *Solidarité* was crowded. Musical selections were given by *The Harmony*, choruses, recitations alternated with speeches by MM. Beigbeder, Guex, etc., and the day ended by the rendering of Plümhof's fine "*Il est en Jésus Christ des douceurs infinies*," and an earnest prayer by Pasteur Russier.

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## THE STUDY CAMP AT DESVRES

H. BROCHET

A conference or camp for study for the Young People's Christian Unions of the North at Desvres! It was an idea which originated in the brain of that man of initiative and faith, Jacques Diény, General Secretary for the Christian Unions of the North. The idea of holding a conference for Unionists for three days in August came to him while he was visiting the Union at Desvres, and immediately took root in his mind.

To realize his desire it was necessary to count on everybody's co-operation—and some money. Trusting above all in God's help he pushed it through and the "study camp" took place and was a very real and encouraging success.

One morning in August the inhabitants of Desvres were much surprised to see alight at the station an imposing band of young men, Unionist scouts bent under heavy weight of camp equipment, but as always, alert and smiling. Then came the young girls from Boulogne and La Falaise. This procession of young people, well-behaved and joyous, was the first testimony of the day to the worth of our Protestant youth.

After having visited our *Mission Populaire* hall where a cordial welcome awaited the campers, they found their way to the woods, to the "camp"—where they grouped themselves around Pastor Frank Poulain, of Boulogne, well-known and much beloved by the young people. He spoke of the "calling for young people," and they listened in an impressive silence. One felt God's presence there in the midst of us.

The attendance of Pastor Siordet, of Geneva, was much appreciated. In one familiar and happy talk he spoke on "The Call of the Hour for Leadership," in a second talk on "The Personality of the Leader," and then on "The Consecration of the Leader."

The tents were erected in the forest on a thick bed of ferns. High above floated the huge banner on which was the emblem of the Christian Union and a cock, noble and proud, emblem of the Unionist Scouts. But above all that hovered the "Spirit from on High." One felt it, the spirit of Him who moved those who in the secret of their hearts, had responded to the "call of the hour."

The midday meal was eaten at a nearby hotel, but the others were served in a large meadow adjoining the forest which had been graciously put at the disposition of the campers for the three days by a member of the group of the *Mission Populaire* of Desvres.

Athletic contests between the Unions were held on the athletic field of Desvres, and our Unionists were remarked for their splendid bearing and physical prowess.

A game of basket ball took place on the playground that the Mission has recently acquired for its Christian Union. This ground, well situated, answers the need of our young people admirably.

The three days were a benediction to many and our Desvres young people were the first to get great profit from them. Without flattery one can say of the speakers that they verily fed our souls and stirred many consciences.

It will be to the advantage of *La Mission Populaire Evangélique*,—which was happy to contribute to the realization and success of the camp,—if it can be held again at Desvres next year.

**FORBEARANCE TOWARD FRANCE**

By

HON. A. PIATT ANDREW

After a discussion of the French debt in the House of Representatives last January the Honorable A. Piatt Andrew, of Massachusetts, made a plea which finds an echo in the hearts of all lovers of France. The conclusion of his argument is printed here and presents once more the sacrifices and misfortunes which France has borne, "lest we forget."

Furthermore, no matter what the editors of Washington papers may say, and no matter what individual members of this House may say, the American people as a whole have not forgotten, and never will forget, the inconceivable sacrifices made by peoples associated with us in a supreme struggle for a common cause. We have not forgotten the cruel price that Belgium paid, or the martyrdom of other peoples associated with us in the war. We have not forgotten what the war cost to France. We remember how her cities and towns were annihilated by the armies of the world during more than four years, and how a full quarter of all her able-bodied youth between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five perished. If the soldiers of France, who died in the war, could come back to life, and were to march again in serried ranks four abreast, 10,500 of them passing a given point every hour, more than six days and five nights would elapse before the last of them had passed.

The Government of France today helps support the widows and orphans of 1,400,000 of her war dead, and about 1,500,000 of her mutilated sons. She has had 742,000 homes to rebuild, nearly 23,000 factories to restore, nearly 2,000,000 acres of land torn up by the armies to be cleared, some 6000 bridges to be reconstructed, and mines, railroads, churches, schools, public buildings, and highways which I need not number. She has had to do this all herself, with no help from her allies and associates who contributed to the destruction, and with only insignificant help from the vanquished countries who were responsible for it. In the prosecution of the war, and in the repair of the damages of the war, she has already accumulated an internal debt which now reaches 278 billion francs, and although she has already accomplished what would have seemed almost beyond belief, the reconstruction of more than 600,000

buildings wholly or partially destroyed in the war, she has still nearly 140,000 buildings to restore.

Few nations in history have been called upon to bear such sacrifices and misfortunes as France has borne during the past decade. Yet the people of France have borne them without whimpering, with unflinching courage, with indomitable hope. France is a little country. It would be lost in the great State of Texas. She has a population scarcely more than one-third of ours. We may well consider in this connection what President Coolidge said in his last message, that "We occupy a position unsurpassed in former human experience," and that the present is a time to be regarded "with encouragement and satisfaction by every American." On that very account I believe that the American people feel, and that the members of this House feel that the present is peculiarly a time for us to manifest a generous and forbearing attitude.

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M. Escande recently was visiting the churches of Brittany on behalf of the Evangelical Missionary Society of Paris. By a fortunate circumstance he found himself a day ahead of his schedule and remembered that at St.-Brieuc there was a post of *La Mission Populaire Evangélique* and that perhaps he could hold a meeting there the night before he was expected at the church. He had been counting on looking up one of his former catechumens of Grenelle and accordingly telegraphed M. Scarabin that he would arrive the sixth instead of the seventh of January. At the home of his young friend, he and M. Scarabin were lamenting the loss of an evening, when the latter said, "If I try to gather together twenty persons at le Légué, will you come there?" "Yes, for ten." M. Scarabin started on foot for le Légué to announce the meeting from house to house.

A full hall awaited the speaker and a splendid meeting was held. M. Escande found himself a good "McAllite" once more, preaching the plain Gospel, illustrating with some of his Madagascan experiences. He spoke on *The Gospel, the Power of Salvation* and made his audience both laugh and cry. They would have listened to him willingly till midnight. Many of them came to St.-Brieuc the following night to hear him again.



**COMITÉ DE SECOURS**

Mrs. James C. Colgate, National Director  
270 Park Avenue, New York City

**ELIZABETH DEPOT**

Mrs. David M. Miller, Secretary

Contributions of Clothing, Food, etc., Should Be Sent to  
907 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Correspondence Should Be Addressed to  
1037 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Relief Work can be more wisely planned and duplication of effort saved, if all Auxiliaries will consult with Mrs. Colgate before undertaking any definite piece of work in answer to special appeals.

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**ECHOES FROM THE BOXES**

Mrs. Miller reports: In a letter recently received from Mme Vachon she writes: "Everything arrived in time for Christmas except the last four cases (shipped November 26th), but since there remained consignments to be made, they were also very welcome. Their contents permitted me to send to St. Quentin a supplementary case of milk, cocoa and cereals of which Mlle Prevost-Brouillet had great need, as you will learn from the following letter from Mademoiselle herself.

FROM Mlle PREVOST-BROUILLET, OF ST. QUENTIN

"There are at present more than eleven thousand men out of work and in some families the situation is desperate. The cocoa has done precious service; with it I have been able to feed families who would otherwise have had nothing at night for "supper" as they say here, and I have increased the little lunches given to the members of my Band of Hope, the Thursday school, even to my big people, rejoicing myself with the thought that they had at least something comforting.

"You will perhaps think me insatiable, but I am asking you just the same for chemises for the women if possible, aprons for the children, surgical dressings if you have any or at least linen to make them; here everything is so much dearer than in Paris.

"The materials for the little boys' suits were a great success; their poor mothers were so happy to be able to clothe the

boys and my little *cadets* are all clean and pretty. Please, also send me shoes and women's coats or cloaks if you can. Have you not some material to make sheets? So many of my people have only one pair.' "

Mrs. Miller adds, as suggestive to other auxiliaries, a clever idea from the Montclair Auxiliary: "From samples of English suitings (woolen cloth) they made a great variety of beautiful scarfs and some children's caps. The scarfs were finished with a crocheted border, that is, just a button hole with yarn that harmonized with the colors in the scarf. They were warm and stylish and a delight to pack. This auxiliary has a splendid pattern for making little dresses out of men's discarded shirts."

As a further suggestion for pretty summer work for those who have leisure then to sew, is the list just received from Mme Vachon, of the articles that make up a "Model Layette."

6 Napkins	1 Bib
2 Dresses	1 Washcloth
2 Skirts	1 Soap
2 Shirts	1 Talcum
2 Caps	1 Card Safety Pins
2 Pairs Bootees	1 Rattle
2 Bands	—
1 Jacket	25 Articles

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### WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

#### The Foreign Missions' Convention of the United States and Canada

The primary purpose of the convention was for the information and inspiration of the churches of Canada and the United States. It was an educational, not a deliberative or legislative assembly. The morning and evening meetings were held in the new auditorium and on each afternoon simultaneous conferences were scheduled.

The American McAll Association, as a member of the Federation of Women's Boards for Foreign Missions of North America, sent six delegates to the conference at Washington, D. C., which took place January 27-February 2, 1925.

France was not forgotten. Dr. Daniel Couve, Secretary of the Foreign Missions Board of the Reformed Church of

France, was present at all the meetings, and gave his testimony with other foreign representatives at one of the morning sessions in the auditorium. During his stay in Washington he was most hospitably entertained at the beautiful home of Mrs. G. W. White, Vice-President of the Washington McAll Auxiliary.

Mr. George T. Berry took part in the discussion on Social Settlement Work at one of the afternoon round-table meetings.

Mrs. James C. Colgate said a few words in behalf of our French children on "Education of Youth" at another of the meetings.

A goodly display of our literature was on hand in the basement of the auditorium, and all was done that could be done to tell people that France was still on the map.

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### HOME DEPARTMENT

**Radio Publicity** On Sunday evening, March 15th, over WJZ, a delightful program of international songs was broadcast from 8.00 to 8.45 p. m.

A preliminary announcement was given of the founding of the Mission by Robert McAll in 1872, and of the effective work of the American McAll Association in France.

The response to this program was most enthusiastic. Numerous and favorable comments about the program have been received.

**New York Reports  
a Busy Winter** Since the reorganization of the New York Auxiliary in April, 1924, our work has progressed rapidly and smoothly.

The Vice-President of Churches has kept the Managers of the churches in touch with the work and has arranged for addresses to be made in various ones. Several new churches have been added this year.

The Vice-President of Publicity has arranged a most pleasing program and with her committee has sent out a calendar of the year's meetings to each subscriber as well as attending to all the printing for the year.

The prosperity shop, which is a perpetual rummage sale in which McAll has a share, has been a source of steady income for the auxiliary. It will be continued for another year.

The *Comité de Secours* has distributed work to many churches and sent to Elizabeth for shipment to France, many articles. Over 1000 garments cut by Cutting Committee—many new churches sewing.

The Juniors and Children's Auxiliaries have worked loyally and on March 13th a large children's party was given.

Fine speakers have been heard at the Managers' Meetings and at the Annual Luncheon which was held at the Hotel Astor.

A benefit concert was given at the Town Hall in January and the spring program includes an interesting lantern slide lecture and a tea.

**Interest Put Into  
Action**

A letter from Hartford contains the following sentence: "It may interest you to know that the extract from M. Guex's letter in the March RECORD, with its appeal for an automobile for M. Ferret, of Roubaix—imagine his walking sixteen miles a day—stimulated our Board to such an extent that as a consequence it voted to send \$150 toward the \$745 needed." Who will be the next to help?

**Suggestions for  
Fall Speakers**

Mrs. David M. Miller, Head of our Relief Depot in Elizabeth; Mrs. Wendell Reber, Secretary of Sunday-school Work, and Rev. George T. Berry, Field Secretary, are expecting to spend much time in France during the summer, and their names as well as Mrs. Colgate's are suggested as speakers to those who plan their fall McAll meetings before the vacation days.

Other McAll workers who will have spent some time in France are Miss Grace W. Fisher, State Vice-President for Maryland, who accompanied Mrs. Colgate and Mrs. Henry B. Boardman of the National Board, who met them in Paris.

**Welcome to a  
New President**

Easton Auxiliary is rejoicing because Mrs. Stanley Bixler has been persuaded to become president for the coming year. Mrs. Bixler has long been interested in the Mission and is familiar with the work.

**Boston's Annual Meeting** Boston Auxiliary's Annual Meeting took the form of a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue with Mrs. Frank B. Kelley as speaker. They reported a membership of 466, a net gain of thirty-two during the year. One hundred and twenty-five guests sat down at lunch.

**Utica's Loss** Her many McAll friends will learn with deep regret of the death of Miss Elizabeth Gilman Brown, for many years the President of Utica Auxiliary. They will wish to extend their sincere sympathy to the members of her family as well as to the auxiliary where her enthusiasm and love for the Mission have drawn many into sympathetic association.

**New Britain at Work** A letter from New Britain tells of successful work. "We had a wonderful meeting with Dr. Raiguel as speaker. I think we never had a more inspiring one.

"Yesterday we had our all-day sewing meeting which was also a great success. We finished a large number of garments which will be sent to Elizabeth very soon. The dresses and boys' shirts were especially pretty as they were made from pieces given by a local shirt factory which makes only the best grade of goods. We had for speaker at the luncheon a new-comer to New Britain, who was for two years a member of the American Kindergarten Unit in France which did such splendid work just after the war. We voted to adopt another orphan and to send fifty dollars to the Elizabeth Depot for cocoa and milk."

**Suggested for Reading** The Mission's old friend and colleague, M. Eugène Réveillaud, has brought out two new volumes of poetry entitled *Poèmes Prophétiques* and *Poèmes Messianiques*. They may be obtained from the author, 155 Boulevard de la Reine, Versailles, or from Fischbacher, 33 Rue de Seine, Paris. Those who enjoy reading French poetry will find M. Réveillaud's works very interesting and profitable as well as beautiful.



# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

February 10, 1925—April 8, 1925—\$44,608.36

## MASSACHUSETTS, \$3,326.49

Andover .....	\$16 00
Boston Auxiliary .....	2,252 49
Lexington .....	90 00
Northampton Auxiliary .....	80 00
Pittsfield Auxiliary .....	588 00
Legacy Miss Elizabeth Davis ..	100 00
Springfield Auxiliary .....	100 00
Worcester Auxiliary .....	100 00

## CONNECTICUT, \$2,829.84

Hartford Auxiliary .....	\$1,044 00
Hartford Junior Auxiliary ....	218 00
Meriden Auxiliary .....	271 00
New Britain Auxiliary .....	36 00
New Haven Auxiliary .....	1,100 00
Norwich Auxiliary .....	160 84

## NEW YORK, \$14,337.17

Albany Auxiliary .....	\$160 00
Brooklyn Auxiliary .....	2,763 76
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary ....	175 00
Buffalo Auxiliary .....	1,966 00
Buffalo Junior Auxiliary ....	136 00
Buffalo Children's Auxiliary ..	72 00
Catskill .....	50 00
Ithaca Circle .....	503 65
New York Auxiliary .....	7,007 26
New York .....	50 00
New York Junior Auxiliary ..	300 00
Rochester Auxiliary .....	455 50
Syracuse .....	170 00
Troy Auxiliary .....	528 00

## NEW JERSEY, \$7,665.37

Belvidere Auxiliary .....	\$126 50
Elizabeth Auxiliary .....	1,567 50
Englewood .....	100 00
Haddonfield .....	36 00
Montclair Auxiliary .....	1,339 50
Newark Auxiliary .....	508 50
New Brunswick Auxiliary ....	1,050 75
Orange Auxiliary .....	1,185 87
Orange Junior Auxiliary ....	150 00
Plainfield Auxiliary .....	1,368 75
Princeton Circle .....	116 00
Trenton Auxiliary .....	116 00

## OHIO, \$1,517.00

Akron .....	\$36 00
Cincinnati .....	350 00
Cleveland .....	1,000 00
Dayton Auxiliary .....	131 00

## PENNSYLVANIA, \$9,491.25

Ardmore .....	\$36 00
Chester Auxiliary .....	401 00
Easton Auxiliary .....	304 65
Easton, French History Club..	260 00
Moylan .....	3 00
Philadelphia Auxiliary .....	3,914 94
Philadelphia Junior Auxiliary ..	225 00
Pittsburgh Auxiliary .....	2,451 00
Sewickley Auxiliary .....	1,246 18
Warren .....	10 00
West Chester Auxiliary .....	179 48
Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary .....	460 00

## MARYLAND, \$1,384.00

Baltimore Auxiliary .....	\$1,259 00
Baltimore Junior Auxiliary ....	125 00

## ILLINOIS, \$900.00

Chicago .....	\$775 00
Lake Forest .....	125 00

## MICHIGAN, \$549.00

Detroit Auxiliary .....	\$549 00
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## INDIANA, \$10.00

Indianapolis .....	\$10 00
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## WILMINGTON, \$240.00

DuPont Memorial .....	\$100 00
Wilmington Auxiliary .....	140 00

## WISCONSIN, \$100.00

Milwaukee Auxiliary .....	\$100 00
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## MINNESOTA, \$962.14

Minneapolis Auxiliary .....	\$669 00
St. Paul Auxiliary .....	293 14

## RHODE ISLAND, \$200.00

Providence Auxiliary .....	\$200 00
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## IOWA, \$104.00

Sioux City Auxiliary .....	\$104 00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$883.50

Washington Auxiliary .....	\$883.50
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## TENNESSEE, \$2.00

Shelbyville .....	\$2.00
Per W. C. T. U. ....	\$36 00
A Friend .....	50 00
Per Sale Christmas Cards ....	20 60

## FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

## FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

# THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

## OFFICERS

### *President*

MRS. FRANK B. KELLEY, 36 DeWitt Road, Elizabeth, N. J.

### *First Vice-President*

MRS. JAMES C. COLGATE, 270 Park Avenue, New York

### *Second Vice-President*

MRS. GEORGE E. DIMOCK, 907 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

### *State Vice-Presidents*

MRS. HELEN M. CRAIG, Eastern Mass.	MRS. CHAS. H. SPENCER, Western Penna.
MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY, Massachusetts	MISS GRACE W. FISHER, Maryland
MISS ANNA L. DAWES, Western Mass.	MRS. W. W. SEELY, Southern Ohio
MRS. CHARLES H. FIELD, Connecticut	MRS. EDWARD J. MOORE, Ohio
MRS. HORACE A. NOBLE, Western N. Y.	MRS. T. C. DAY, Indiana
MRS. EDMUND CLUETT, Northern N. Y.	MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE, Illinois
MRS. FREDERICK G. MEAD, New Jersey	MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Michigan
MRS. HENRY VAN DYKE, New Jersey	MRS. OREN SCOTTEN, Michigan
MRS. E. C. CRONK, Eastern Penna.	MRS. WM. J. DEAN, Minnesota

### *Treasurer*

MRS. ABRAHAM R. PERKINS, 302 W. Upsal Street, Germantown, Philadelphia

### *Corresponding Secretary*

MISS HARRIET HARVEY, 236 W. Hortter Street, Germantown, Philadelphia

### *Recording Secretary*

MRS. EDWARD YATES HILL, 1014 Clinton Street, Philadelphia

### *Comité de Secours*

MRS. JAMES C. COLGATE, 270 Park Avenue, New York

### *Secretary of Sunday-School Work*

MRS. WENDELL REBER, 435 W. School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia

### *General Secretary*

1921—MISS HELEN B. STRONG, Bureau, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

### *Assistant Secretary*

1917—MISS HELEN T. BOLTZ, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

### *Field Secretary*

1905—REV. GEORGE T. BERRY, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

### *Advisory Committee*

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